

62478-1800

**PATENT APPLICATION**  
**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of:

Makoto Tatchbayashi et al.

Serial No.: 09/638,616

Filed: August 15, 2001

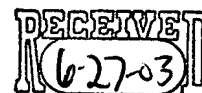
For: ENCRYPTION METHOD,  
ENCRYPTION APPARATUS,  
DECRYPTION METHOD, AND  
DECRYPTION APPARATUS

Examiner:

Group Art Unit: ~~2776~~ 2132

June 27, 2003

Irvine, California

**Official****PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL**Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In accordance with MPEP Section 708.02(viii), applicant hereby requests that the above-identified application be made special and a fee required in accordance with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17(i) is submitted herewith.

A European Search Report on a corresponding European Application No. 00306872.3 has been conducted and the following references were cited:

EP 0 874 496 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.) 28 October 1998 (1998-10-28)  
\*the whole document\*

STALLINGS WILLIAMS: "Cryptography and network security: principles and practice - 2nd ed"  
CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY, XX, XX, 1999, XP002193563  
ISBN: 0-13-869017-0  
\*page 61-page 62\*

CHARNES C; O'CONNOR L; PIEPRZYK J; SAFANI-VAINI R; ZHENG Y:  
"Comments on Soviet encryption algorithm"  
ADVANCES IN CRYPTOLOGY-EUROCRYPT '94, PERUGIA, ITALY. SPRINGER  
VERLAG., 12 MAY 1994 (1994-05-12), pages 433-438, XP002193564  
ISBN: 3-540-60176-7  
\*abstract\*  
\*page 434, paragraph 3 - page 435, paragraph 1\*

### Remarks

The Ohmori EP application is directed to cryptographic processing in which a cryptographic key is renewed by using data resulting from an immediately preceding cryptographic processing. This reference does not teach performing a different key generation processing on each block. Our renewal of a key serves to improve the security level and/or reduce the computational load resulting from the key generation processing.

The Stallings Williams article discloses a technique to encrypt a plaintext block through  $n$  rounds of processing. Each round performs a round function  $F$ , an exclusive-OR, and a substitution of the left half and the right half of the data of the plaintext block. In each round function  $F$ , a different round subkey  $K_i$  is used. According to this technique, a number of different round subkeys  $K_i$  need to be generated every round, which leads to a problem that the encryption speed will be inevitably decreased.

The Charnes, et al. article discloses a technique to encrypt a plaintext block through 32 iterations. In each iteration, the data bits representing a plaintext is subjected to addition, conversion using S-boxes, bit rotation, exclusive-OR, and swapping of the high-order bits and low-order bits. The above addition in each iteration is performed using a corresponding partial key that is derived from the same key. According to this technique, however, the same key is repeatedly used, and thus the security against malicious attacks is not maintained at a high level.

As recited in Claim 1, advantageous features of the present invention include a key generating step for generating

- (1) a first group composed of a predetermined number  $n$  of different subkeys when the first mode is selected, and
- (2) a second group composed of less than  $n$  different subkeys when the second

mode is selected.

Additionally, the present invention permits,

in the first mode, each of the  $n$  conversion processes to be associated with a different subkey in the first group and to be performed using the associated subkey, and

in the second mode, the  $n$  conversion processes are associated with subkeys in the second group and are each performed using the associated subkey.

According to the present invention, the above two modes are selectively used so that a high level of security is maintained against known plaintext attacks without greatly sacrificing encryption speed.

There is no teaching or suggestion of these in the Stallings Williams reference nor in the Charnes, et al. reference.

It is believed that all the requirements to have the present application made special have been complied with. if there are any questions or additional requirements, the undersigned attorney would appreciate a telephone conference.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via facsimile to Art Unit 2776, 703-308-6606, in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on June 27, 2003

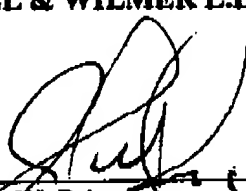
Very truly yours,

SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

By: Sharon Farnus

  
Signature

Date: June 27, 2003

  
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FROM: Joseph W. Price, Esq. 949-253-4920  
Reg. No.: 25,124 PHONE:**MESSAGE:**

Docket: 62478-1800 (BM08)

**RE: 09/638,616**

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find a corrected copy of the Petition to Make Special in the above application. Applicant submitted this Petition on June 24, 2003 via express mail. A clerical error was discovered in which the last sentence of Paragraph Two under REMARKS was incomplete. The enclosed copy includes the complete sentence. Kindly enter this corrected version of the Petition to Make Special. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

Joseph W. Price

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT:

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